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APPENDIX IV,

[Vide answer to Starred question No. 802 on page 774.]

NATIONAL INTEGRATION—NOTE ON THE STEPS TAKEN, OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN, ON THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL INTEGRATION CONFERENCE HELD IN NEW DELHI IN SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1961.

Paragraphs 8 and 9 of Statement—Provision of safeguards for linguistic minorities in the primary and secondary stages of education.—This has already been accepted by Government and instructions for their implementation issued already.

Paragraph 10 of Statement—Production of text-books by Government.—The Government have accepted the principle that text-books should be produced by the Government and not be left to private enterprise. The decision is being implemented with production of text-books for elementary schools.

The question of nationalization and standardization of text-books as step towards promoting national and emotional integration was considered by the Education Ministers of the four Southern States of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. It was agreed that nationalization of text-books for primary school classes could be endorsed as the common policy of the Southern States. Regarding standardization of text-books, it was agreed to set up Regional Research Bureau for the purpose of taking common action by the four States in the matter of preparation of syllabi, preparation of common blocks for illustrations, common printing, etc.

Paragraphs 12, 15 and 16 of Statement—Medium or University Education.—The Government of Madras formulated their own policy in respect of the medium of instruction in colleges of this State two years ago.

Until recently, English has been the sole medium of instruction for all courses of study, in all colleges of Madras State. The policy of Madras Government envisages a progressive change to be effected in successive phases of which the first is devoted to preparation and transition. This phase commenced in the year 1959-60 and will be completed during the year 1965-66. During the first three years of this period of six years, the medium of instruction is to be changed from English to Tamil in one selected "Pilot College" in the State and the change is limited to only one of the first degree courses of study; namely the recently reorganized three-year B.A. degree course. During these three years, the practical problems involved in the change-over (e.g., text-books, technical terms, instructional machinery and procedure) are to be solved and the technical know-how acquired for giving effect to the change in the next three years in all the other colleges of the State where the B.A. degree

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course is provided wholly or partly at the cost of Government funds. The transition will be completed only at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, when the first batch of pupils will get their B.A. degrees after completing their education in schools and colleges with Tamil as the medium of instruction.

During the second phase (beginning in the year 1966-67), there will be two different media of instruction in the colleges of the State.

Tamil will be the medium of instruction for the reorganized B.A. degree course in all the colleges of the State (where that course is offered wholly or partly at the cost of Government funds).

English will continue to be the medium of instruction in all colleges in respect of the B.Sc., or other first degree courses (e.g., Engineering, Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary degree courses) and all Post-graduate degree courses. The entire field of Science and Technology will, thus, be left completely unchanged with English continuing as the medium of instruction in all colleges even after 1965-66.

The Madras Government have set no date for the end of the second phase. They have specified two conditions which should be fulfilled before a date can be set for any further change in the medium of instruction. These two conditions are reproduced below :—

“(i) The change-over (from English to Tamil) should be demonstrated to have been successful in respect of the B.A. degree courses; and

(ii) an agreed decision on the nature of the changes (if any), to be made in respect of any other University degree course should be taken on a co-ordinated basis for all the Universities in India”.

It has been explained in the White Paper presented to the Legislature in 1960, that the foregoing “represents a pledge given by the Madras Government for the continuance of the *status quo* as far as the medium of instruction in all courses except the B.A. degree courses is concerned. This pledge involves a long-term perspective of bilingual transition in the matter of higher education. Such bilingual transition was first advocated by the Government of Madras, on the basis of all-party agreement, as the solution of the language policy of India in the memoranda submitted by them on this question. It was pointed out to the Government of India that it would be necessary to use both English and Hindi as two official languages of Indian Union for a prolonged period and it was recommended that the Government of India and Parliament should accept this perspective of prolonged bilingualism and announce their readiness to make statutory provision therefor through the exercise of Legislative power vested in Parliament. Similarly, in the field of higher education, it will be necessary to continue English and Tamil as the media of instruction, the latter for the B.A. degree courses alone and the former for the rest and to take steps for the gradual replacement

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of the former by the latter in courses other than the B.A. degree courses as part of an agreed pattern of higher education throughout the country ”.

The Minister for Finance has sent to the Prime Minister a detailed note wherein he has suggested that a correct All India policy to be adopted by all States in India, may be formulated as below :—

“ (i) The change-over from English to the regional language as the medium of instruction in colleges should be limited, for the present, to the reorganized three-year course of studies leading to the B.A. degree only.

(ii) In respect of all other courses of studies in colleges including in particular, all courses of studies leading to any scientific or technological degree or any Post-graduate degree, English should be retained as the medium of instruction in all the Colleges of all the Universities in India.

(iii) The use of English for the foregoing purposes should be continued for as long a period as may be necessary. As and when the time arrives when a decision can be taken on an All-India basis, that the use of English as a medium of instruction has ceased to be necessary, the final phase of the change-over may be undertaken. At the end of that phase, English should be replaced in Each University in India by the regional language of the local area in which such Universities is situated as the medium of instruction in all the colleges of such University.

(iv) Clear distinction should be made between the use of English as a medium of instruction and the study of English as a language. Provision for the latter should be improved both in schools and colleges and maintained permanently as part of the educational system of the country ”.

Paragraph 13 of Statement—Three language formula.—The three-language formula adopted in this State is as follows :—

Part I.—Regional Language or Mother-tongue.

Part II.—Hindi or any other Indian language not included in Part I.

III.—English or any other non-Indian language.

The Government are in favour of the principle that languages must be learnt at an early age if they are to be learnt well. Under the reorganized syllabi, the study of English has been made compulsory from Standard V. The Government have expressed themselves in favour commencing the language from an earlier class. The teaching of Hindi or an Indian language other than the regional language starts from Standard VIII of the high schools.

Paragraph 14 of Statement.—Affiliation of schools and colleges using minority languages to outside authorities.—The unanimous decision of the Ministerial Committee of the Southern Zonal

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Council was that there was no need to provide for affiliation of schools in any State using minority languages, to bodies outside the State, and as regards colleges, it was a matter for the Inter-University Board to consider. In view of the above, it has been considered that no action is called for on this recommendation.

Paragraph 17 of Statement—Constitution of All-India Educational Service.—Views expressed have been noted.

Paragraph 18 of Statement—Provision of special facilities regarding admission and scholarship to deserving students from all States to study in Universities and Colleges in other States.—As a step towards “emotional integration”, a proposal to institute 50 scholarships for the benefit of students of non-Madras domicile for Post-matriculation studies in this State is under the active consideration of this Government. The intention is to award these scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem to students domiciled in States other than the four Southern States for Graduate, Post-graduate and Professional courses of studies.

The recommendation has also been commended to the Universities and colleges in the State.

Paragraph 19 of Statement—Reorientation and reorganization of Education.—The views expressed are in consonance with the policy followed by this Government.

Paragraph 20 of Statement—Community singing of National Anthem in all schools.—This is generally in vogue in the schools in this State. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to enforce this.

Paragraphs 21 to 24 of Statement—Codes of conduct for political parties, press, students and general public.—As far as this State is concerned, a meeting of all political parties was convened and a code of conduct for observance by political parties in the State during the General Education campaign was adopted.

Paragraph 25 of Statement—Economic development of backward regions in the State.—In this State, generally the Eastern taluks of Ramanathapuram district, viz., Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur and portions of Aruppukottai, Sivaganga, Tiruppatur, Tiruvadana and the adjoining portions of Tirunelveli district, are considered to be the most backward areas. The backwardness of the Eastern taluks is mainly attributable to the prevalence of the zamindari system of land tenure. This resulted in the neglect of the zamindari areas even in respect of their essential needs, such as communication, public health, medical amenities and educational facilities.

With a view to develop the above areas and to bring them on a par with other areas, in December 1950, the Government appointed a Special Officer (Sri S. Aruldoss) to draw up a co-ordinated plan for the economic development of the zamindari

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2. In supersession of so much of the orders as pertained to the incentive batta for the traffic staff contained in the Government Orders read above, Government direct that batta to the drivers, conductors and other traffic staff in the Madras and Kanyakumari Branch of the Madras State Transport Department be paid with effect from 1st May 1962 on the following basis :—

Category I—

		RS. NP.		
Drivers, Checking and Time-keepers in the City and Services in Kanyakumari Branch.	Conductors, Inspectors and Services in Kanyakumari Branch.	For completing 4 (four) hours of duty :	1 10	(Rupee one and naye Paise ten) plus
			0 10	(Ten naye Paise) per head per day to be paid as accumulated bonus.
		For completing 6 (six) hours of duty.	1 20	(Rupee one and naye Paise twenty) plus
			0 15	(Fifteen naye Paise) per head per day to be paid as accumulated bonus.
		For completing 8 (eight) hours of duty.	1 25	(Rupee one and naye Paise twenty-five) plus
			0 25	(Twenty-five naye Paise) per head per day to be paid as accumulated bonus.

Category II—

Drivers and conductors in long distance mofussal routes exceeding 75 miles in both the Branches.	For distance not exceeding 125 miles in each spell of duty.	1 20	(Rupee one and naye Paise twenty) plus
		0 15	(Fifteen naye paise) per head per day to be paid as accumulated bonus.
	For distance exceeding 125 miles but not exceeding 175 miles in each spell of duty.	1 75	(Rupee one and naye Paise seventy-five) plus
		0 15	(Fifteen naye Paise) per head per day to be paid as accumulated bonus.
	For distance exceeding 175 miles in each spell of duty.	2 25	(Rupees two and naye Paise twenty-five) plus.
		0 15	(Fifteen naye Paise) per head per day to be paid as accumulated bonus.

Explanation.—The term “spell of duty” means the interval which is in excess of four hours between ‘depot out’ and ‘depot in’ as recorded in the vehicle log sheet and the traffic return.

The Checking Inspectors and the Timekeepers working in the mofussal routes will also be paid batta at the same rates as allowed to those specified in category I depending on the hours of duty.

3. The conditions governing the payment of batta will be as follows :—

(i) the whole or a part of the batta may be withheld by the Traffic Manager or other superior officers for lack of proper sense of duty or courtesy on the part of the workers ;

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 813, asked by
SRI M. Kalyanasundaram, on page 780.]

**[G.O. Ms. No. 2481, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Transport),
dated 4th May 1962.]**

**Madras State Transport Department—Drivers, conductors and
other traffic staff—Payment of enhanced batta—Sanctioned.**

READ—the following papers :—

- G.O. Ms. No. 3435, Home, dated 15th September 1948.
- G.O. Ms. No. 1269, Home, dated 17th April 1953.
- G.O. Ms. No. 1277, Home, dated 17th April 1953.
- G.O. Ms. No. 2460, P.W., dated 28th June 1955.
- G.O. Ms. No. 817, Industries, Labour and Co-operation,
dated 17th February 1960.
- G.O. Ms. No. 1573, Industries, Labour and Co-operation,
dated 24th March 1960.
- G.O. Ms. No. 4089, Industries, Labour and Co-operation,
dated 24th August 1960.
- G.O. Ms. No. 5164, Industries, Labour and Co-operation,
dated 7th November 1960.
- G.O. Ms. No. 6988, Industries, Labour and Co-operation,
dated 15th December 1961.
- G.O. Ms. No. 1328, Industries, Labour and Co-operation,
dated 3rd March 1962.

**From the Director, Madras State Transport,
dated 7th February 1962, 8th March 1962,
23rd March 1962 and 13th April 1962, No. 96/Esst. Tr/62.**

**Order—No. 2481, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Transport),
dated 4th May 1962.**

The payment of daily batta to the drivers, conductors and other traffic staff of the Madras State Transport Department (Madras and Kanyakumari Branches) is now regulated by the several orders of the Government read above. Representations have been received with the Government for enhancement of the rates of batta. They have been considered and Government are pleased to issue the following orders.

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areas in Ramanathapuram district. Accordingly, the Special Officer submitted specific proposals for improvement of these backward areas. The heads of departments were requested to take into account these proposals while submitting Part II Schemes to the Government in connection with the Budget of each year. These areas, also, came up for special notice during the Ramanathapuram riots in 1957, which focussed the attention on the economic and social condition of these areas. Further in the Third Plan, special consideration has been given for the development of these areas in the matter of Minor Irrigation, Roads, Rural Electrification, etc. A comprehensive scheme, for development of coconut cultivation in the coastal areas of the district involving a cost of Rs. 53 lakhs is under implementation. Two Food Production Divisions in charge of two Executive Engineers with headquarters at Sivaganga and Devakottai are working to renovate the tanks and fix standards. Besides, there has been very fair classification of areas in this district for purpose of contribution from the beneficiaries for carrying out works under the village works grant and enhanced percentage in respect of matching grant for local cess surcharge levied in Panchayat Unions.

One major scheme for the rapid development of areas in Ramanathapuram district is the diversion of the surplus waters of the West flowing rivers of Kerala State for the development or irrigation and power. Tending an understanding with the Kerala Government, and the result of investigation by the Central Water and Power Commission, a token provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan.

Another major scheme which can accelerate the industrial growth of this backward area is the development of the Tuticorin Port in the Tirunelveli district and the connected Sethusamudram Project. Provision has already been included in the National Plan for the development of Tuticorin Port as a major harbour. The industrial growth around this new harbour will absorb the surplus labour of the backward areas of the Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

The Sethusamudram Project will link the Palk Bay with the Gulf of Mannar through a cutting across the Paraban Reef in Ramanathapuram district. The construction of the harbour and the canal across reefs in the Ramanathapuram district will provide immediate employment to the people of this area. This is a Central project and the economics of the Project is now being scrutinized by the Government of India.

There are certain backward pockets in other districts also and steps are being taken to develop those areas also under the Third Plan.